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THE WAY TO GROW RICH—A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State of South Carolina is at this present time in a deplorably anomalous condition. We are miserably poor, and irrecoverably in debt, unless something can be done in the near future to develop our material resources. Our legislative fathers have hibernated at the Capitol, and meantime swung another millstone around the necks of the farmers by the passage of a second lien law. The probability is, much of the spring may be consumed in attempting to prove to the people that it is more repugnant to morality to repudiate a dishonest debt than it is to pay an honest one that had been, but never should have been, repudiated. Time rolls on, the debt increases, our net income is a myth, and to-day more than ten per cent. of the cash market value of all the realty of the State is obligated by reason of our past misfortunes.

There are times in the history of every country when a debt is really a blessing; but it is only when that country is in a condition of growing and increasing prosperity. If South Carolina owes \$10,000,000 and is not producing more than that amount annually, in net capital, her debt increases annually, and she becomes poorer and less able to meet her obligations. Is not this our condition to-day? But, with that debt upon her shoulders, she should produce annually double that amount and thereby enhance the market value of her productive resources she would be annually richer and the better able to pay the interest upon her debt. If this were her condition now, her lands would be increasing in value, her multifarious resources would be developed, and as she would be gradually growing richer there would be no haste in paying off, or concern as to how she would ultimately liquidate her debt.

From this standpoint the questions naturally arise, "Can South Carolina return to prosperity, oppressed as she is, without assistance from abroad? Are her present population capable of developing her resources to such an extent as to enable her to survive her debt, and become again the community of happy homes she once was?"

We do not believe she can. Nor do we consider the vital point at issue, the presence or absence of cash capital. Were there millions of paper or metallic currency brought to-day into the State, it would be a curse rather than a blessing. We are an agricultural people, and must continue so to be for many years. The presence of accumulated bank capital would not benefit us a whit. We have never seen a farmer in all our experience benefited as such by the use of borrowed funds from banks. Neither do we believe that the panacea for our ills is to come from the influx of moneyed men with their "pockets full of rocks." These men would simply give employment to surplus labor in localities, and it would be years before the good effects would become general.

The building of factories in Greenville does not enhance the price of real estate in Abbeville. Nor will a factory in Sumter make Williamsburg more prosperous, any more than Graniteville has thrown sunshine upon the African darkness of Beaufort's jungles.

All these investments are to be encouraged, for they improve localities and in the aggregate increase the value of taxable property. But they do not now, and never will, until we are converted into a manufacturing people, indicate a general State prosperity. And we are tired of waiting for prosperity to come through these channels. We believe it can be brought about in a much more speedy way, and feel assured that had the two last Legislatures directed their work to this end, we would now be so rapidly increasing in State wealth that we would be better able in five years to liquidate the entire debt of Radical rascality than we will ever be by spending weeks and months discussing whether one or the other of two policies is the honest one.

One sort of recuperation is by *Immigration*; not that sort of spasmodic, individual effort that has been so frequently made since the war, where one or two men with limited means would attempt to procure a few laborers for whom so little was paid, or indeed would be paid, that nothing but the scum of the purlieu of our and foreign cities could be obtained.

But we mean such Immigration as is or should be fostered by State legislation.

For instance, the exemption by State enactment for a term of years from taxation of all the improvements erected by immigrants, would be one of the steps in the right direction, or encouragement to colonies by extending State aid, as has been frequently done to railroads and other corporations. Such assistance has never been proffered by the State. Indeed we have never so much as published an official circular showing to the world that we were either willing or anxious for our innumerable resources to be developed. We have most successfully in the past kept our light hid under a bushel.

If we do not soon make a "new departure," we may never hope for practical, real rehabilitation of our State, but may anticipate the contrary. The existence of the negro element among us is of no possible practical benefit unless it can be utilized by a superior race. That it is not so utilized,

and never will be by the existing population, unless aided by forces from without, cannot now be doubted by any reasonable man. And that these outside influences will not come unless organized, in addition to personal or individual efforts be made, is to our minds palpably evident.

What, then, in addition to what has been urged, is expected of the State? We have nothing to suggest, at present, for time and again we have presumed to recommend what appeared to us practical, feasible ideas, which have been utterly ignored, and we now appeal to the aggregated individual real estate owners of the State, and trust that they will make an effort to organize in some way to give aid and assistance to the effort that is now, or soon will be made, to induce immigration, and that, too, just such immigration as we need into South Carolina.

We will simply state a few facts that have recently occurred.

Shortly after our arrival in Washington, after the 10th of January, at the close of the Congressional recess, we were approached by a foreigner, whose name is Smolinski, a Pole, who, since 1838 or '40, when he was banished from his native land, has to this day lived in the United States. He announced himself as the president of an association of foreigners in Washington and other Northern cities, who for three years had been attempting to organize a successful colony to cultivate the vine in some Southern State. He had secured a Congressional friend, who had introduced a bill to assist them. We hunted up the bill, and found it one of that class that some men think are legitimate, but with which we could have no possible sympathy, simply because it called upon Congress to contribute from the national treasury to appropriate money for colonization purposes. This was a little too bold a subsidy proposition to secure our support, and we so advised the "General" (Smolinski).

He then solicited our assistance in securing State aid. To this extent we agreed to and did send to the Governor, members of the Legislature and other friends in South Carolina, articles he had written upon this subject and copies of the constitution of his organization. We, however, had no faith in his efforts, and told him so, simply because there was an impracticability about the entire thing that did not comport with our views.

He then appealed for advice, and assured us he would send scores of families of intelligent workmen, each of whom had some spare money, and a fair education, into any Southern State that held out inducements for such immigrants; that he had friends and relatives in France, Italy, Poland, and throughout Southern Europe, who were anxious to immigrate to the Southern States, who were accustomed to growing small grain, raising stock, cultivating the vine, manufacturing wine, pickles, chow chow, and canned fruits, and that these people only wanted an opening or encouragement, and they would come with their families and effects and settle in any Southern State.

We suggested to this enthusiastic old pioneer the idea of calling his Association together and invite Southern representative men to address them upon the inducements to migrate Southward. He accepted our proposition, and we were the first Southerner invited to address the assemblage. We accepted the invitation, appeared before the Association, and placed before them the advantages and disadvantages of South Carolina as a home for the industrious, frugal man, whether he be laborer, cultivator, harvester, husbandman or mechanic.

In the course of our remarks we suggested the selection by the Association of three of its representative men, who should be sent to South Carolina, to travel over the State, see and learn for themselves, and to report to the Association on their return. Mr. Bryan, the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, (which is equivalent to the Governor of the District), was present, urged this recommendation, in a forcible speech, promised to give assistance, and advised the call of an adjourned meeting a week from that time, at which meeting other Southern men would be invited to be present, and when a subscription would be started to defray the expenses of the above committee to South Carolina. That meeting will take place, that committee will be appointed, and they will go to South Carolina on a tour of observation. They will probably appear in South Carolina early in April, at a time when the whole land appears most beautiful to the visitor.

Nothing more than this can be done at this end of the line. What will be done in South Carolina to induce this committee to report favorably and probably encourage the migration to that State of a colony of worthy, excellent citizens before the Ides of next November? Are there not landowners in every county in the State who will set this ball in motion at home? There are many of them that are land poor. Will they not encourage this movement by giving to this association portions, if it be alternate sections of but a few acres, to encourage immigration to the State? What will our cities, towns, and villages do? Cannot the municipal authorities at least arrange to have this committee inspect their counties

free of cost? Will not the farmers and Grangers aid in securing a welcome to these visitors, and afford them every facility to explore the State and acquaint themselves with its manifold advantages? We have done all that we can at present do, and will leave the matter in the hands of the citizens of the State.—D. WYATT ALKEN, in *News and Courier*.

KEEP AN ACCOUNT.

It is a very good plan for farmers to keep a strict account of their labor. We know very well that the majority of people dislike to be faced down by columns of figures, when the sum total shows a decided balance against them; but if accounts are kept, the result will be that greater economy will be practiced in the long run, and that efforts will be made on every hand to make the balance favorable. This is the time of the year to begin. The first thing you ought to do is to make an inventory of everything you have. Make it carefully and value all your property. Let it include your acres, houses, utensils, stock, machinery of every description, as well as notes and all other monetary matters. If there are any incumbrances on your property, put them down. Then make up your estimate of operations for the coming year, and start out with the determination to live up to it.—As the year progresses set down all your sales and purchases, of every description; don't let a cent of expense or income escape. Your family expenses should have a separate place in the book, so that they may be footed into the general result at the close of the year.

For themselves what it costs to clothe yourself, wife and children, and to afford them amusements and general pleasures. You will find, in keeping your account of income, that it is a good plan to run each field separate, so that you can, at the close, see at a glance what your profit or loss has been on each. Keep dates of times when fields were plowed, how they were cultivated, and what the labor on each has cost. This will teach the farmer in a short time which crops are most profitable. In stock, keep a particular record of each animal, with pedigree, birth and other remarks of interest. Keep, as well, a general diary of events on the farm for future reference.

You will find plenty of time in which to attend to these things. Keeping an account will take but a few minutes each day, and when you have once begun, you will be surprised to see how easily it can be done. There is one great point to be kept in view always, and that is, to never run in debt.—Shun debt as you would the fire. Strive to live within your means, and you will have a net result when you balance your books at the close of the year that will surprise and make you glad.—*Prairie Farmer*.

IMPORTANCE OF TREE PLANTING.—The subject of tree planting has now become a matter of life and death in some parts of the country. Wherever a country has been stripped bare of its primitive forest clothing the effects have been disastrous. Some parts of this country, once renowned for its fertility, are now sterile and unproductive. Timber has also become scarce and dear.—In view of these facts the Massachusetts Agricultural Society has offered a series of prizes for the encouragement of tree planting in that State, the awards to be made ten years from the first of March next, for the best result produced in the interval.—It is estimated that over 1,000,000 of trees will be planted in Massachusetts this year. In Connecticut the Legislature has exempted from taxation all plantations of timber trees to be hereafter planted for a period of ten years, after such trees have grown to an average of six feet in height. Nowhere are trees more useful than in densely populated cities. They shade the wide streets, cool the atmosphere, exhale ozone, absorb malarious exhalations, and exert a sensible influence on the health of the inhabitants.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, jr., of Massachusetts, gives it as the result of his experience that a cow when soiled or stall fed will produce 34 cords of solid dung, and that the urine, when absorbed, will amount to as much more. To this he adds double the quantity of dried peat and finds the entire mass equal in value to the original dung, and worth from \$5 to \$8 a cord. This, he claims, renders the manure of each cow equal in value to the milk.

Some one remarks: "It is not what people eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong. It is not what they gain, but what they save, that makes them rich. It is not what they read, but what they remember, that makes them learned. It is not what they profess but what they practice, that makes them righteous."

"Young man, what's the price of this silk?" asked a deaf old lady. "Seven shillings," was the reply. "Seventeen shillings," exclaimed she. "I'll give you thirteen." "Seven shillings, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest shopman. "Oh, seven shillings," rejoined the lady, sharply, "I'll give you five."

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it painted on your umbrella.

LAW OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The following are copies, verified by careful comparison, of Acts passed and approved at the session of the General Assembly just closed.

A BILL to protect the Crops of Planters and Farmers in the hands of Merchants and Factors from Attachment and Levy for Debts due by said Merchants and Factors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That after the passage of this act all crops and produce of any planter or farmer which may, by consignment or otherwise, come into possession or possession of any merchant or factor shall be exempt from attachment and levy at the suit of any creditor or creditors of the said merchant or factor; provided, however, that, should said merchant or factor have made any advances of money or provisions, or both, to said planter or farmer, said crop or produce may be sold in the regular manner, and out of the same so much shall be taken as will pay said advances, together with interest thereon.

Approved February 14, 1878.

A BILL to amend Section 330 of the Code of Procedure, in relation to the Costs of Plaintiffs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That subsection 4 of Section 330 of the Code of Procedure be amended by striking out all the words down to and including "dollars" in the second line of said subdivision and inserting the following:

"4. In an action for the recovery of money where the plaintiff shall recover twenty dollars: Provided, That in no case shall the plaintiff be allowed costs to an amount exceeding the amount of his verdict or recovery."

Approved March 4, 1878.

A BILL to regulate the Sale of Guano and other Fertilizers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That all persons engaged in manufacturing in this State guano or other fertilizer, or in selling in this State guano or other fertilizer manufactured in another State, shall attach to each sack, barrel or other articles containing the same, a tag, either written or printed, containing the name or names of the person or persons, or the name of the company, with the names of its individual members, so manufacturing or selling such guano or other fertilizer, and a true analysis of such guano or other fertilizer.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons shall offer for sale in this State any guano or other fertilizer in respect to which the provisions of this act have not been complied with, or of which the analysis attached is ascertained to be false in a material particular, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, at hard labor, for the period of not less than one year, nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. This act shall not apply to landholders or farmers selling or furnishing fertilizers to their tenants or employees.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1878.

A BILL to amend Chapter CVII, Title I, Part III, of the General Statutes, relating to Attorneys, Solicitors and Counsellors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION I. That Chapter CVII, Title I, Part I, of the General Statutes, relating to attorneys, solicitors and counsellors, be amended as follows:

Strike out Section 2 and insert the following, to be known as Section 2: "Any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, having read law in the office of any practicing attorney of good standing in the State for the period of two years, or graduated at any recognized law school in the United States, and shall produce the certificate of a practicing attorney of good standing in this State that he is a person of good moral character, shall, on examination in open court, by three members of the bar, appointed by the Supreme Court for that purpose, who shall certify that he possesses the requisite learning and ability, be admitted, if the examination be satisfactory to the Court, to practice in all of the courts of this State as an attorney, solicitor and counsellor, upon taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution."

SEC. 2. Strike out Section 4 and insert the following, to be known as Section 4: "That no license to practice as an attorney, solicitor or counsellor shall hereafter be granted except by the Supreme Court." Approved March 12, 1878.

AN ACT to declare the Law respecting the powers and duties of Circuit Judges of this State, without the limits of the Circuits in which they reside.

Whereas, some doubts have arisen respecting the powers and duties of circuit judges without the limits of the circuits in which they reside:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That every judge while holding the circuit court for any circuit pursuant to the provisions of the law of this State, shall be invested with powers equal to those of the judge of such circuit, and may hear and determine all matters and causes in all orders in open court or at chambers which it is competent for the judge residing in such circuit to hear, determine or grant, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That every circuit judge in this State shall at all times have jurisdiction to discharge and perform all the duties of his office within the circuit wherein he resides, except the holding of circuit courts therein when some other circuit judge shall be engaged in holding said courts.

SEC. 3. That no extra term of any circuit court shall be ordered except by the circuit judge at the time holding the circuit court of the county for which the extra term may be ordered, and such extra term shall be held only by the judge ordering the same: Provided, That the same shall not interfere with the power now lodged in the chief justice in the premises; and, provided further, that no cause shall be tried at any extra term of any circuit court, unless the said cause shall have been previously docketed upon some of the calendars of the last preceding regular term of such court.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 1, 1878.

AN ACT Regulating the mode of conducting Capital Executions.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That from and after the passage of this act, when the punishment of death is inflicted upon any person, pursuant to the sentence of any court, the execution shall take place within the jail or the enclosure of the jail of the county wherein such execution shall be made, if the same can there take place in such manner.

SEC. 2. That no one shall be allowed to be present at such execution except the sheriff of the county or his deputy and his assistants, the clergy, the State solicitor, the attorney or attorneys who defended the convict, the family of the convict, and not more than ten discreet persons to be named by the sheriff; which said ten persons shall be summoned by the sheriff and be required to be present.

Approved March 1, 1878.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An act to enforce the Payment of the Poll Tax."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That Section 1 of an act entitled "An Act to enforce the payment of the poll tax," which became a law on the 21st of February, 1873, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "double the amount of their poll tax," the words "and all costs and expenses occasioned by such refusal or neglect;" and by striking out the words "three days," in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "ten days."

SEC. 2. That Section 2 of said Act be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "double tax," as often as they occur, the words "and all costs and expenses, as aforesaid."

Approved March 1, 1878.

ETERNITY.—Eternity has no gray hairs. The flowers fade, the heart withers, man grows old and dies, the world lies down in the sepulchre of ages, but times writes no wrinkles on eternity. Eternity! Stupendous thought! The ever-present, unborn, undecaying and undying, the endless chain composing the life of God, the golden thread, entwining the destinies of the universe.—Earth has its beauties, but time enshrouds them for the grave; its honors are but the sunshine of an hour; its pleasures are but gilded sepulchres; its pleasures, they are but as the bursting bubbles. Not so in the untold bourne. In the dwelling of the Almighty can come no footstep of decay. Its way will know no darkening, eternal splendor forbids the approach of night.

Mamma, where do the cow get the milk? asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. Where do you get your tears? was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out: Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?

If your landlady's daughter is pretty, you may say, "Please pass me that, honey."